

LENAWEE COUNTY.—At a county convention held in the village of Adrian, on the 28th Nov., to nominate delegates to the state convention, Darius Comstock in the chair and P. Morey Secretary, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Whereas the convention which assembled at Ann Arbor, on the 26th day of September last, by its refusal to assent to the condition which the supreme Legislature of the Union, had prescribed as the terms of our admission, has, in our opinion, subjected our state to such embarrassments as will hazard our dearest and higher interests.

And, Whereas we believe the decision of that convention was in direct violation of the wishes of a majority of the people of Michigan, and believing that whenever the will of the people is misrepresented, or their interests are jeopardized by those who are the mere agents of their power, that they retain the full and perfect right to remedy in the manner they may deem most expedient, the evils thus inflicted upon them.

Resolved, That, whereas the majority of the late convention, assembled at Ann Arbor, themselves acknowledged that the Legislature had no constitutional authority to call such a convention, that therefore, that power, like all others not expressly delegated to their servants by the people, remains and is inherent in the people themselves.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the course suggested by Gov. Mason, and recommended by our fellow citizens of Wayne county for the speedy admission of Michigan into the Union—that the councils of wisdom and prudence, urge upon the people of this state the necessity and propriety of adopting such course as will effect the desired end previous to the first day of January, 1837.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the convention, the interest and honor of our state, alike imperiously demand that our admission into the Union should be effected at the earliest possible day.

Resolved, That this convention acting in the name and in behalf of a well known majority of the people of Lenawee county, do most heartily concur in the measures proposed by our fellow citizens throughout the state, for the speedy admission of Michigan into the Union—that the councils of wisdom and prudence, urge upon the people of this state the necessity and propriety of adopting such course as will effect the desired end previous to the first day of January, 1837.

Resolved, That it is now satisfactorily demonstrated, that unless Michigan becomes a state within the Union previous to the first day of January next, the state treasury will sustain a loss of more than \$800,000, in ready money, equal to a direct tax of \$8 per head upon every man, woman and child, within the state, and that this is but one among many evils that will follow.

Resolved, That as the present opponents of admission have nothing to offer as a compensation for all the evils which will surely follow the adoption of their principles, but false notions of honor and state pride; we cannot, therefore, longer listen to their arguments; that we do not anticipate either honor or profit in a contest with the general government, and that a peaceable submission to the paramount laws of the Union, can never result in dishonor or disgrace to any one of the United States.

A late Pennsylvania paper contains the following interesting incident:

A youth of about 19 was brought to trial for having broken a window of a broker's shop and stolen a two pound loaf. The prisoner, "Why did you steal the loaf?" "I was driven by hunger," "Why did you not buy it?" "Because I had no money," "But you have a gold ring on your finger, why did you not sell it?" "I am a foundling. When I was taken from the bank of a ditch, the ring was suspended from my neck by a silken cord, and I kept it in the hope of discovering at least who were my parents. I cannot dispose of it." The Procurer de Rio made a violent speech against the prisoner, who was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for 5 years. Immediately upon this, a woman more worn down by poverty than age came forward and made the following declaration: "Gentlemen of the Jury—Twenty years ago, a young woman was seduced by a young man of the same town, who after deceiving her, abandoned her. Poor and distressed, she was obliged to leave her child to the care of Providence. The child has since grown up, and the woman and her seducer have grown older. The child in poverty, the woman in misery, and her seducer in prosperity. They are now all three in court. The child is the unfortunate prisoner whom your honor has just found guilty; the mother is myself; and there sits the father," pointing to the Procurer de Rio.

Standing upon our Ruined Rights.—"John," said a gentleman to his coachman, "go to the v-l and get a pitcher of water."

"Excuse me, sir," said John, "it is not my business."

"True! true! I had forgotten. Harness the horses, and put two John, and bring the coach to the front door."

"Yes, Sir."

The coach is brought.

"Thomas, take the pitcher, get into the coach, and John will drive you to the gate. Get a pitcher of water, and let John drive you back again to the door, and he will put up."

Query: How much trouble did John save himself by not going for the water?

The Louisville Advertiser of the 30th, thus speaks of the high price of all articles of consumption in that city:

"We cannot conclude this article, without remarking that the people of this place are forestalling to an extent that is oppressive and ruinous. Almost every article of marketing, as well as wood and coal, is forestalled. Consumers have to pay for profits, and frequently enormous profits, to speculators, in potatoes, turnips, cabbages, eggs, fowls, butter, lard, beef, pork, meal, flour, wood and coal; and unless the evil shall be eradicated, our population must diminish. The poor and operative classes must live in misery, and seek new homes and cheaper living."

Chicago Prices.—From the Chicago Commercial Advertiser of the 29th ult., we perceive that flour is selling at that place for \$15 per barrel—\$23; butter 50 cents lb; corn meal \$1.75 cts per bushel; Oats 75 cts.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Nov. 11.

A division of the Mexican army has been learned from private accounts from the city of Mexico up to the 15th ult. left that city about the 15th for the invasion of Texas. A large number of sappers, miners, pioneers, &c., it appears were attached to the division, and will, in all probability effect much, and counting in the aid of the forces of Texas, who will impatiently await their arrival, and it may be, limit the operations of their invaders to the districts west of the Colorado. It was feared that some calamitous occurrences might ensue in the city of Mexico on the departure of the troops alluded to, in consequence of some exasperation of feeling existing against the American portion of the residents in the city. Nothing of the kind, however, had transpired up to the latest dates.

From the Advertiser of yesterday, we learn that several expressions had arrived at Tampico, previous to the sailing of the Lady Hope, announcing the approach of the Texas army to Matamoros, probably under the command of Gen. Rusk. If this rumor be true, Matamoros will doubtless fall into the hands of the Texans, and a more important place for their safety they could not take possession of.

A few days however, will bring us something conclusive in these matters.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette, Nov. 12.

We have intelligence from the mouth of the Wythehook up to the 3d inst. Gen. Read who is charged there with the duty of preparing a depot of provisions at the falls of the Wythehook, is busily engaged in transporting the supplies from the Transports, lying about 5 miles from the mouth of the river. Our means of information in regard to the localities there, are not very satisfactory, but we understand that the block house where the depot is established, is 18 miles from where Gen. Call found the Indians embodied, at the place called the Cove. A regular communication by scouts and express, had been opened between the main body of the army under Gov. Call at Black Creek, and the block house, and Gov. C. was thus kept informed of the progress in removing the supplies up the river. When our informant left the Wythehook, it was understood that next day, or the day after, the whole force under Gov. C. would arrive at the block house and commence operations against the Indians in the Cove. One of two things seems now to be certain—either that the Cove will be found entirely deserted, or that there are many reasons to hope that the Indians will make a stand. Their women and children are probably all at the Cove, and it is not unlikely that they have been at some pains to add to the defenses which the nature of their position supplies.

The true policy of the Indians is to disperse. In this way they might still baffle pursuit for years. If they stand and give battle to the whites, however, a desperate conflict may be looked for. The Indians will fight with the fury of despair, and with a coolness and confidence inspired by their numerous successes, and it will be no holiday work to dislodge them from the Cove. The great difficulty has hitherto been to find the Indians embodied. This important point is now accomplished.

They are found in a very favorable and what they perhaps consider an invincible position. It would seem as though throughout their intercourse with the whites, they must have concealed all knowledge of this strong hold, with a view to their security in case of war. Our informant, above alluded to, states that on the 4th inst. Gov. Call was expected to arrive with his force at the Cove.

By the passengers of the steamer *Leanti* just arrived from Natchitoches, we learn that some officers of the Texan army had arrived at that town from the camp at Labaca, returning to their homes. The Texan government being unable to acquiesce with the demands of the volunteers, or to provide for their maintenance on account of the great scarcity of provisions and pecuniary embarrassments, had come to the decision of disbanding them, keeping however on foot 700 men of the regular army which, supported by the local militia and the navy were calculated more than sufficient to defeat any attempt of the Mexicans to a second invasion. Negotiations were carrying on with Santa Anna who was now at large in his confinement and it was reported at Sabaria that the cabinet took to contemplation against the Matamoros. (Between us, should the expedition take place, it shall be directed against Vera Cruz.)—*Cour & Eng.*

Counterfeiter Caught.—A man calling himself Orman Mills, was arrested last evening, in the upper part of the city, by constables Adams and Porter, and committed to prison. In his possession was found a large roll of bank notes, amounting to about \$2,200, including fives of the Bank of the United States, dated Nashville, May 1st, 1834, L. Nichol Pres't, Jas. Sumnerfield, Cash'r.

Tens of the Bank of Pennsylvania, payable to J. Swift, and signed Jas. P. Morris, President, J. Tuttle, Cash'r.

Tens of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, payable to G. Hurd; J. Tagot Pres't, W. Patton Jr. Cash'r.

Tens of the Bank of Delaware, payable to C. Jones, and dated Wilmington, 10th April, 1836; Joseph Bailey, Pres't, Wm. Paxson Cash'r.

All these notes are miserably executed—the engraving, especially the vignette, very coarse; the paper light and stiff.—*Duff Jour.*

Pat calling little black.—A few days since we overheard two worthless fellows, in front of the Exchange, beating each other soundly for some difference.

"I know you of old," said one "for you had run away from your country to save your neck!"

"What of that," was the reply, "you could not have done that, if the rope hadn't broke."

The importance of a single type is illustrated by the following notice in a western paper:—"The 20th ult. of this week, and quarter sessions is held this week." In such a case we should imagine that there would be brought many suits of slanders and back-biting.

Trans.—A New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, under date of Nov. 8th, writes as follows: Schooner Congress, from Valasco, Texas, 29th October in ballast, brought papers to the 28th.—Santa Anna and Almonte had been relieved of their iron. A treaty was negotiating between the former and the Cabinet, the chief object of which, according to the best information, is to re-establish the federal system of government in Mexico, with the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas. Santa Anna has promised to effect this remarkable change through the medium of some of his proteges and well tried adherents, who are yet in command in Mexico, and who no doubt will obey his orders and directions. But he himself shall not recover his liberty until the treaty shall have received its full execution. There is no doubt that the Texas war will ultimately be terminated by one of these agreements, and then a new era will begin in that republic.

From a New Orleans paper, of November 11th.

The accounts on the sugar crop are very cheering; if a frost does not injure the plantations during the present month, from 90 to 100,000 bags of sugar may be expected in this market, besides the molasses. Cotton continues to pour in, in great quantities.

The remittances of specie from Mexico are trifling to what our merchants are expecting. The Mexican trade owes, at this moment, New Orleans two millions of dollars for merchandise; hence the fears of an interruption of trade with that republic, which I do not in the least apprehend, but the fact is, that the papers here are not well acquainted with the real state of affairs in Mexico. Yesterday they spoke of the rapid march of two divisions of Mexican troops to Matamoros, and today they say (the Com. Bulletin and the Louisiana Adv.) with reference to Capt. Williams, that a division of 2000 Texans are in full march for Matamoros. That is all nonsense, the Texans were very quiet in their positions at Labaca river, at the latter end of October waiting for provisions, of which they were in great need. Five or six schooners have sailed from New Orleans for Texas within the last fortnight with valuable cargoes, and a great number of passengers. As yet goods pay no duty whatever in that republic. These remarkable exports are the contemplated and necessary establishment of a tariff and custom houses in the ports of Texas, which means the Texan government will collect a sufficient revenue to meet their engagement. The importation duties are to be very trifling, from 5 to 6 per cent ad valorem, while in Mexico they are from 50 to 100 per cent. As to the rest, I feel confident that the officers of Texas will shortly terminate in a manner satisfactory to those that have embarked in the cause of her independence. I would, however, recommend to the pressers of the north not to be dormant at this critical moment, but to awake as much as they can in their power the sympathy of the American people which has greatly cooled in the west, and at New Orleans. The Texans are contending with great difficulties, pecuniary embarrassments, hardships, and deprivations of all kinds.

From the Utica Democrat.

Robbery of the Onondaga Bank.—On Saturday night the vaults of this bank were entered, and one hundred and eighty thousand dollars stolen.

The robber entered by means of false keys, by which he opened some half dozen locks, including that on the front door, but one lock was broken. The Porter of the bank examined the bar across the vault door at 9 o'clock in the evening, and found all safe. He then went to bed, and did not leave the bank until Monday morning. We have not heard of any clue to the matter has yet been found, or that suspicion has as yet fastened upon any one. The money taken consisted of the bills of other banks; no specie was taken. This institution was expected to go into operation in a few days; but should the lost money not be recovered, it is doubtful whether it can proceed without an application to the Legislature.

It is not often that in this community we have to record such an atrocious act of villainy as this one; yet in what respect is this robbery worse than some of the acts attending the incorporation of this very bank? Morally it is not more; and as it regards its effect upon public virtue it is not half so bad—and while we would lend every effort to detect and bring to justice the thief—and while we deplore the loss to the bona fide holders of the stock, we confess we have no sympathies for those who, by a breach of every obligation, have unjustly gained large amounts of it which should have been distributed otherwise.

The thief might well challenge a comparison with the Bank Commissioners; he might say to them, "I have broken the laws it is true; you have done the same; but the law never imposed any special trust or confidence in me, and therefore I have betrayed none; you were charged with the execution of a trust, and the Legislature relied upon your honor and honesty for a faithful discharge of it—you have proved false—you are more guilty than I."

We hope the money may yet be recovered, and we should not be surprised if the robber should be found to be some one of the confidants or dupes of the commissioners, or some of the vagabond loafers who have been allowed to prowl about the banking house since it has been occupied by the Onondaga Bank.

As there is a possibility of a rupture between France and Switzerland, given by the *Journal des Travaux de la Societe Francoise de Statistique Universelle*, shows that these forces consist of—1.—The Federal contingents, amounting to 72,000 men.—2. Cantonal reserves organized federally, the number of which amounts to 120,000 men.—3. Ten thousand men of capitalist troops, who, in case of war, are to return to their country. In such case also there must be further added to these 202,000 soldiers the men from 45 to 60 years of age, who although gone out of the reserves, and exempt from service, would be ready to fight for the defence of their families and the maintenance of the national independence. The Swiss have no cavalry, because in their country it can be of no utility, but under the name of carabineers they have excellent marksmen, being all champion hunters, whom the sportsmen extremely skillful in the use of firearms.—*Alb. Dai. Ade.*

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1836.

Today the second convention of the people's delegates, met at Ann Arbor, for the purpose of giving the required assent—that Michigan may become a state of the Union, soon enough to gain her proportion of the surplus revenue and her five per cent. of the amount from the sale of the public lands. That this effort should draw out the ridicule of the dissemblers and the jeers of the Whig editor of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, was no more than was rationally to be expected.

They that could sacrifice the welfare of a state to deprive her of a vote for president for the candidate, towards whom they had not the feelings of common respect or forbearance, and he that could sacrifice all he had of political principle to the quenching of "an itching palm," could not be expected to maintain any views short of absolute aristocracy.

The many-pamphlet Courier article, of the 29th ult. about "this quasi state and actual territory," will weigh but a feather with readers whose memories have run parallel with the history of mere and James Watson Webb, from the Jackson bank vote to the present day.

The flimsy article of New-York's unstable editor to weaken the confidence of the "Michiganian" in their young governor Mason, will be estimated of equal value with the other bitter streams from the same fountain on party topics, in regard to "principles not men." For a man of his candor, to talk of speciousness and sophistry in a charm above the nonsensical. Hear him on the "awkward predicament" of the "quasi state and actual territory" of Michigan:—

"She has gone forward towards such a consummation, with a greediness almost equal to the boyhood of a mere infant in its anxiety to clutch an object big for its grasp, and picked a quarrel with itself because it has overruled all its more important playthings in the attempt.—The last Detroit paper brings us the evidence of the children."

Verily, we must acknowledge, that James Watson Webb has passed the bond and blossom to the ripe fruit of puerility—and that he can be nothing short of a full grown man! His reference to "the last Detroit paper," intimates his perfect knowledge of Michigan. His exchange is the *Advertiser*, from which he derives his juvenile "evidence"—hence his delusions are not a matter of much wonder. But Mr. Webb is a little behind the data of that print—which now terms Michigan not a territory but a state.

Notwithstanding all the opposition from the sources mentioned, and the "childishness" of all council not emitted from the great heads of these few, who might be well addressed in Job's admonition to his dictators—"Verily, ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you"—still we may hope, that congress will canvass the deliberations of today's convention with some degree of favor and respect.

We have the proceedings of several of the county meetings of the people in their "primary assemblies," when delegates were nominated, and inserted to-day only those from Lenawee, as a sample of the rest—affording proof sufficiently convincing to us, to establish the fact, that the people of Michigan, prefer the benefits and immunity of a state of the Union now, with property, to a reversion back to territorial vassalage, with unlimited adversity.

Our Congress assembled a week ago last Monday, and we may possibly get the president's message in time for our next week's paper. The members and representatives of this state left Detroit in time to be at Washington, probably, the first week of the session; as we learn from the Daily Free Press, which observes:—

"What has become of the delegates appointed by the dissenting convention to proceed to Washington and 'see to our rights' during the session of congress? It has been hinted that the first week of the session; as we learn from the Daily Free Press, which observes:—

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By the Detroit Daily Advertiser, we are informed, that MARTIN VAN BUREN is a much better man, every way, than ANDREW JACKSON, and a great deal less dangerous! It was on ascertaining that Mr. Van Buren is elected President, that the Advertiser made the discovery.—Wonder if he is a magician and a Roman Catholic, like us?

The President has been sick, with a turn of bleeding at the lungs, and by last accounts had recovered. The publication of his death, in some of the eastern papers, was premature.

It is quite amusing to observe the difference among the Whig presses in yielding the point, that Mr. Van Buren is elected president. While some are disposed to stop wrangling and make the best of the youth's consolation, that they'll beat us next time, others matter like the boy sent to bed without his supper.

We omit the electoral table this week; but will insert it again, when the returns shall have been received from all the states complete. We purpose also giving the majorities of the popular vote of each state, to show whether the figures will agree with the whig assertion, that Mr. Van Buren is a minority president.

North Carolina having gone right, Mr. Van Buren's election is made sure by the colleges—which met at the capitals of the several states on the 7th inst. There will probably be no choice of vice-president by the people, several of the southern states having supported Tyler instead of Johnson. In that event, the U. S. Senate make the choice, according to article 12, of the amendments to the constitution.

The Detroit Evening Spectator, is a new semi-weekly paper, by Kingsbury & Barnham, of a literary and miscellaneous character; at \$4 in advance, or \$5 at the end of the year.

Snow fell yesterday to the depth of five or six inches. The eastern papers told us of snow a month ago at Utica, Rochester and other places, of a foot or two deep; but this is the first we have had with mentioning; and the autumn has been very mild, and winter, thus far, quite moderate.

Calhoun County Patriot, is the title of a newspaper from Marshall, in this state, published by Henry C. Bunce. In new type and display it is of the first order, as to taste and execution, and in politics thoroughly democratic; and in state views, friendly to "union, order, education, internal improvements and good government." We hope that the people of that county will so appreciate the worth of such a press, as to give it the editorial patronage. The following is one of the editorial articles in the first number:—

The Climate.—The people of Michigan, the servants of their government, and without rights and authority. This is the avowed doctrine of the Detroit Journal and Advertiser. Their legislative council had no right to pass the law to take a census to know whether the territory contained 60,000 inhabitants. They had no right to pass the law calling a convention to form a constitution, and the people had no right to elect a convention at all. The convention, after they were elected had no right to act—they were a body of private gentlemen—if indeed they could be called such, though there was nothing then said about their being all shabby men. The constitution which they formed, was a mere pamphlet of no authority whatever, even after it was adopted by the people, it was a dead letter. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senate and House of Representatives, chosen under that constitution, were no Legislature or executive—they had no authority to act—they were "the men at the capital"—the laws they passed, were no laws—their acts were not binding—their appointments were a mere nullity. When the Governor presumed to call the Legislature together last summer, it was a mere usurpation of power—when he had no right to do any such thing and when the Legislature met, they had no right to pass the law they did. It was a dead letter. And when the convention assembled, they say that the Legislature called the convention without any authority of law, but a majority of them being of the divine right party, assumed authority and attempted to bind the people of Michigan. They even assumed authority to send three Ambassadors Extraordinary to the government of the United States, in the name of the people of Michigan; for they assumed so much as to act in that high name, though they expressly declare they were called together without any authority of law, and consequently according to their own doctrine had no right to be there, or to act. And now it is proposed that the people take the business into their own hands, and meet in this hall, and what are we to do? What do we hear? What do we read? Why that the people have no right to do any such thing. The Detroit Journal and Courier has the consummate impudence to declare "that, as the proposed convention would possess no legal authority to bind the state, its acts could be of no practical consequence to the people of the state." The divine right men could assemble, and without any authority of law, they themselves being judges, bind the state. But the people themselves have no right to do any such thing. There is a power above them, they are its servants, they are bound to do its bidding. This is certainly a blue-light federalism, with a witness. Will the editors of the above named paper tell us, Dei Gratia, what rights the people of Michigan have? and how they can rid themselves of the pernicious consequences of the doings of the Ann Arbor convention? and how to do it, for they have yet done nothing right, all has been wrong. Away with this fault finding, and tell us poor ignorant creatures what to do—draw the path plain so that there can be no mistake. We would like to go straight, and do our duty.

The North Carolina Standard of the 24th Nov., thus sounds the note of victory in that state:

North Carolina is redeemed.—We have met the enemy and the victory is ours! The republicans of good old North Carolina have triumphed over the combined hosts of nullifiers "new born whigs" and old federalists; and the democratic Van Buren ticket is elected by a majority of three thousand votes!

Martin Van Buren is now the President elect of the United States; and magnanimity, justice, and candor, require that his coming administration should be judged by its acts and measures. Party malice, silence may prompt factious politicians to ascribe it without cause, and condemn it unheard; but good men and patriots, will judge the tree by its fruits.

Death of Governor Pleasant.—The Richmond Whig of Wednesday says—We are sure a large portion of the people of Virginia will be grieved to hear of the death of James Pleasant, Esq., formerly governor of Virginia, and Senator in the Congress of the United States. He died at his residence in Goodland, on the 9th inst., after a long and most painful illness, universally respected and beloved for his gentlemanly and pure character and the simplicity of his life and manners. His services will doubtless be duly portrayed by some one familiar with his honorable and useful career.

Rev. Luther Halsey, Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. Thomas Turner's brother, a lad about ten years of age.

Mr. Philips, of Pittsburg, was slightly hurt in attempting to jump through the window.

The boat was towed (says the Whig) to the city yesterday afternoon by another steamboat, and several of the wounded persons taken to the Hospital. We have not heard any blame attached to the Captain or Engineers.

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OFFICIAL RETURNS OF KENT CO.

Presidential Electors,	
D. C. McKinstry,	53
W. H. Hoag,	54
Daniel LeRoy,	55
Scattering,	7
Senators,	
Honore H. Comstock,	147
John S. Barry,	18
Scattering,	19
Representatives,	
John Almy,	188
E. Yonama,	77
Scattering,	0
Judge of Probate,	
Jefferson Morrison,	169
J. C. Able,	9
Scattering,	0
Associate Judges,	
Dwight A. Lyman,	176
John Almy,	217
Scattering,	69
Register of Deeds,	
Luther Beebe,	177
Daniel Willson,	10
County Clerk,	
Stephen Willson,	185
Scattering,	1
Sheriff,	
Lewis Reed,	135
George M. Mills,	135
County Surveyor,	
Charles Shepard,	153
County Treasurer,	
Hiram Hinckley,	144
Coroners,	
J. S. Porter,	78
Justin C. Rogers,	54
Scattering,	84

The Great Result.—The National Intelligencer of the 26th thus speaks of the result of the Presidential contest:

"Our contemporaries, one and all, of every complexion of politics, appear to consider the election of President of the United States, as having eventuated, in effect, in the election of Martin Van Buren by the preponderance of the electoral votes in his favor. It will be unbecoming in us to call in question the correctness of an admission so universal. We content ourselves therefore with stating the fact to this general opinion, leaving it to time to confirm it, as it probably will."

The Mississippi River.—No river on the globe has so crooked a channel as the Mississippi. We wonder that some of the innumerable bends which obstruct the direct navigation are not shortened by an artificial channel across the narrow necks. We recollect having heard the captain of a steamboat remark that the bends were highly favorable to steam navigation, as they diminished the current and enabled the boats to stem. This was some years since and before the great improvements in steam engines were made. The opinion was erroneous. It has been said that to cut off the bends would save the river, much higher and cause its inundations to spread wider and become more destructive. But it must be perfectly obvious that the reverse would take place. The channel would sink deeper and become more fixed, the current being more rapid, and the distance shortened, it would pass its water to the Gulf so much sooner that high water mark would have to be placed much lower than it now stands. Hence many beneficial results would follow. The swamps which are now annually filled by the overflow would dry up and be rendered arable. But most of all would it conduce to the health of the lower Delta of the great valley; and, therefore, it is the duty of the government to take the subject into consideration. It would be seen that a strait line from New-Orleans to Memphis is just half as long as the course of the river. By straightening the river so as to save 250 miles, the boats that make now five trips from Nashville to New-Orleans would shorten their running 2500 miles in a season, and that would enable them to make the passage seven instead of five times. We invite the discussion of these matters by practical men, and should be glad to hear from some of our intelligent navigators on the subject.—*Nashville Rep.*

Calumet Steamboat Accident.—We learn from the Cincinnati Whig, of the 18th inst. that a distressing accident occurred about dawn on the previous day, on board the steamboat *Flora*, Capt. R. D. Chapman. The boat was on her way to Cincinnati from Louisville. When near Rising Sun, (Ind.) the pipes which connect the two boilers together, suddenly broke or separated, causing the death of one, and the scalding and mutilation of thirteen others, all cabin passengers but one. Soon as the noise which the accident occasioned, was heard by the persons in the Cabin, most of them unfortunately ran to the door, when on being opened, enabled the scalding steam to rush in and perform its work of destruction. The following is a list of the sufferers.

Killed.—Benjamin Myrick, of Charleston, Mass.

Very Badly Scalded—Recovery Doubtful.—Samuel Donnelly, of Washington, Penn.

E. McLaughlin, Columbiana County, Ohio.

Hon. G. L. Kinnard, Member of Congress from Indiana.

George Fisher, residence not known, but got on board at Louisville.

Badly Scalded—but will probably recover.—L. Allen, from the Eastward, residence not known.

Isaac Shepard, residence not known.

Thomas Turner, Stouenville, Ohio.

Moses Brown, colored cabin boy.

Slightly Scalded.—Mr. Clancy, Pittsburg, Penn.

C. L. Thomas, residence not known.

Reverend Luther Halsey, Pittsburg, Penn.

Mr. Thomas Turner's brother, a lad about ten years of age.

Mr. Philips, of Pittsburg, was slightly hurt in attempting to jump through the window.

The boat was towed (says the Whig) to the city yesterday afternoon by another steamboat, and several of the wounded persons taken to the Hospital. We have not heard any blame attached to the Captain or Engineers.